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WHOLE NUMBER 985.

THE BELL TELEPHONE

Will Tinkle More or Less Musically at Columbus, O.

The Bull to Vacate the Telephone Patent

WASHINGTON, March 10 .- The bill which Washington, March 10.—The bill which the Government will file against the Bell Telephone Company and Alexander Graham Bell has been completed. It will be filed at Columbus by ex-Senator Thurman, as stated some weeks ago, and it is believed that next Monday will be finally agreed upon as the date for its presentation to the court. This bill itself is a very lengthy document covering fifty pages of legal can. ment covering fifty pages of legal cap, ly printed in small type. The bill at out omits the name of the circuit document covering fifty pages of legal cap, closely printed in small type. The bill at present omits the name of the circuit court in which it will be filed, and also the local company against which the suit will be directly brought. The omission will be filled in by Judge Thurman, in Columbus, when the bill finally reaches him. The suit is brought under Section 8, Article L, of the Constitution and the acts of Congress passed thereinder. The United States charges that certain letters patent issued to Alexander Graham Bell, dated March 7, 1876, numbered 174,465, and January 30, 1877, numbered 184,788, were illegally and improperly procured to be issued, and for this reason brings this bill in equity as a means of causing justice to be done. Prof. Bell is plainly charged with not only failing to meet the requirements of the law, but with misleading and deceiving there is presented at length, and it is claimed that he, in 1861, invented and published to the world a description of an apparatus whereby speech could be transmitted. Particular stress is laid upon the case of Elisha Gray, who, on the same day, February 14, 1876, that Prof. Bell appeared at the patent office with his document, filed a caveat. In this he expressly declares that he had invented an instrument for which he claimed the art of "transmitting yocal sounds and conversation telegraphically through an electric circuit." Prof. Bell's application was filed later in the day. It contained no reference to articulate speech, and lacked in lescription or drawings any machine or apparatus then or at any time capable of ransmitting speech. Yet Prof. Bell latimed a patent "for transmitting vocal sounds and conversation telegraphically through an electric discoverers, or having been abandoned by the original discovery is inther the property of some one of these rate of the united States. The court is rayed that if the patents are not to be world yet patents, is oppressing the covered by its patents, is oppressing the covered by its patents, is oppressing th

a Accumulating That Will Prove

ASRLAND, KY., March 10 .- The horrible murder on Christmas eve, 1881, when three children were murdered here, which re-sulted in a lynching and the killing of suited in a lynching and the killing of nearly forty people afterward, is recalled again by developments about to be made which will demonstrate that Neal, Craft and Ellis were innocent of the crime for which they were hanged. For some time several philanthropic gentlemen, some of whom never saw this town have been employing detectives to sift svery theory and invastigate every clew. Their work has been crowned with the greatest success, and the arrest of the real criminals will soon follow. The evidence against them is conclusive, and will show that the triple murder was committed early in the evening; that the perpetrators went to the house by appointment with one of the girls, who had previously been on intimate terms with one of them, and that the triple murder followed an unintentional killing of the boy for resisting assaults on the girls. The arrests will soon be made, and would have been made before but for the excited state of public feeling here on the subject. The parties, as has been hinted many times bepublic feeling here on the subject. The parties, as has been hinted many times be-fore, hold very respectable places.

EVERY ONE KILLED.

Boston, Mass., March 10.—The tug John Markee left her berth at the wharf at 6:30 clock this morning and started down the harbor in search of vessels desiring her service. There was a large number of persons on the wharf at the time who watched the boat steam away. Just as the boat arrived off Long Island an explosion occurred on board, of which the noise was plainly audible in the city. The boat was blown completely to atoms and her crew of five men were instantly killed. The crew consisted of Captain Cyrus A. Nickerson, who resides at 37 London street, East Boston; Engineer, George A. Crooker; Frank Crooker, fireman; Albert D. Smith, cook, and James Hodgkins, deck-hand.

Mt. CARMEL, PA., March 10. - Jacob Birty, known as the "Giant of Eastern Pennsylvania," was buried here yesterday Pennsylvania," was buried here yesterday. He weighed 470 pounds, and, as it was impossible to get the coffin into a hearse, twelve men carried it. During the services Mrs. Kate Hodge, of Helfenstein, a relative of the deceased, was overcome by heart disease and fell dead on the coffin.

A Big Defalcation. VINCENNES, IND., March 10.—An examination of the books, concluded this fore nation of the books, concluded this fore moon, shows an approximate shortage against County Treasurer Hollinsworth of \$78,273.33. Everybody is dumbfounded and mortified at this gigantic expose. Hollinsworth was a prosperous and wealthy farmer when he took possession of the treasurer's office. What he has done with this immense sum of money puzzles everybody. The conjecture is that it has been treasurer's office. What he has done with this immense sum of money puzzles every-body. The conjecture is that it has been squandered in margin gambling and in a woman affair, over which Hollinsworth has had one suit in court. Ex-County Treasurer W. W. Berry has been installed in charge of the treasurer's office.

A Somnambulist Injured.

ERIE, PA., March 10.-Henry Burgtrager, drover, of Mulberry, Ind., on his way East with a valuable drove, and while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of a Lake Shore caboose near Springfield. He was not missed for some time and when discovered was horribly crushed. He can not live

TORONTO, March 10.—Advices from Lab-rador state that from below Esquimaux

Point to Blanc Sablon the people are starv-ing. They killed in January live hundred dogs and ate dog meat every day to save their lives.

Oleomargarine in the Senate.

Washington, March 10.—Senator Miller introduced in the Senate to-day a bill requiring all manufacturers of and dealers in oleomargarine, butterine, lardine and suine, to display signs in a conspicuous place at their places of business, indicating that they manufacture or sell such articles, imposing a special tax of \$500 on manufacturers, \$250 on wholesale dealers and \$100 on retail dealers in such products, and requiring them to take out annual licenses to carry on such business under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and requiring all persons engaged in such business to keep books and enter therein accurate and detailed accounts of all imitation butter manufactured or sold by them, such books to be subject at all times to the inspection of the receiver officials.

THE MIKADO IN PRISON. isoners in the Michigan Penitentiary En-

JACKSON, MICH., March 11.—The chapel of

the Michigan State prison was transformed into a theater this afternoon. Five hun-Warden F. H. Hatch said: "Manager Geo. O. Starr, whose company is here, invites you to see the 'Mikado.' It is proper to go to O. Starr, whose company is here, invites you to see the 'Mikado.' It is proper to go to opera in carriages. Knowing you would not like the expense, Mr. Starr brought his company here, scenery, costumes, etc. It is against rules, but on this occasion you can talk and applaud. This is a temperance town, therefore you will be saved the trouble of going out to see a man." Signor Carlo Tarriani, the director, took his position, the curtain rose, and the "Mikado" was given with a vim. The cast was: Ko-ko, Frank Desion; Mikado, Charles Osborne; Nanki Poo, Eugene Harvey; Pooh Bah. J. McSweeney; Pish Tush, Will Nichols; Yum Yum, May Duryea; Pitti Sing, May Douglass; Peep Boo, Madame Zazel; Katisha, Grace Atherton. When Frank Deslion appeared, singing, "Taken from a County Jail," a look of surprise was followed by applause. As Gilbert's satire upon justice developed, the convicts grasped each point, applauding vigorously. A programme was furnished all. Starr's Opera Company are the first known to give an entire opera complete in scenic effects inside a prison wall. This innovation upon prison discipline, while upheld by advocates of reform management, will create opposition for those in charge. One convict, when asked if he enjoyed the performance, replied: "I more than enjoyed it, for it's the first sanshine of the kind I have seen in seventeen years."

CATTLE LAND SYNDICATE.

Texas Capitol Lands Already Inclosed.

Austin, Tex., March 11.—Colonel Abne Taylor, of the Chicago syndicate and Cap-itol contractor, who is here, has made some interesting statements concerning the Capitol lands in the Pan Handle of Texas. He says that the syndicate now has enclosed with wire fence 800,000 acres of these lands all lying north of the Canadian river, and during the coming year will inclose the entire 3,000,000 acres given for the erection of the State Capitol. The syndicate now has upon its inclosed lands 20,000 head of cattle, and during the coming year will increase the number largely. They are spending \$40,000 per month improving lands and are having flowing wells six miles apart placed upon what is known as the dry lands.

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—Intelligence from Pirrsburgh, March II.—Intelligence from Washington County, Pa., to-night indicates that the Pew & Emerson well, struck today, is a gusher and good for one thousand to fifteen hundred barrels of oil per day. Heretofore the wells in that district have been small. It is stated that the oil strata was found at a depth of fifteen hundred feet. This shows a new oil horizon never before thought of by experts or scientists who explored in that section, and should it prove prolific, as it promises to do, will lessen materially the expense of drilling. There is great excitement throughout Washington County.

Uniformity of Language Necessary. VIENNA, March 11.-Count Bylandt perial Minister of War, has of corps in the Austro-Hungarian army to order the enforcement of the study of Ger-man among all the troops. The Count complains, that the use of local dialects among the soldiers has greatly increased of late. The Czechs meanwhile are steadfast in adhering to their own language. They demand that the words of command in the Landsturm shall be given to the Czech troops in their own tongue.

The Value of School Drill. Brancoun Pa March 11.—The value of shool drill was demonstrated to-day when fire broke out in a big wooden building sed as a public school and crowded on two used as a public school and crowded on two floors with over three hundred children. The teacher ordered the little ones to form in line for a march and quietly moved the columns through the fatal doors while smoke was pouring from the roof. No sooner were all safely out than the fire burst forth in many places, and in a short time the building was in ruins, involving a loss of \$11,000, covered by insurance.

Powder Fynlasian With Two Fatalles.

PORTLAND, ME., March 11 .- The two great pany, eleven miles from here, blew up this afternoon. There was a large stock of material on hand, and the explosion was terrific. Clarence Clary, of Gorham, was killed, and Henry Hooper was terribly mangled, and can not survive. The loss will be heavy. Two years ago the mills which stood on the same place blew up, this was three men.

ASHLAND, KY., March 11.-The report

oncerning the arrest of the true murderer of the Gibbons children is entirely new to There is not the shadow of truth in the report. All, or at least the majority of our citizens, are resting perfectly easy that the true perpetrators of the Ashland horror have had the life strangled out of them. The report is as unstable as chaff before a mighty reals.

Threatened Strike.

CINCINNATI, March 11 .- A meeting of Cincinnati street car drivers and conductors was held last night, at which it was resolved that the demand be made for two dollars a day of twelve hours, paid by the day, extra work to be paid for by the hour at the same rate, and that employers be given until 10 o'clock Saturday morning to

Distressing Fatalities.

CANTON, O., March 11.-Lawrence Mo bach, a miner working in the McFarran coal shaft at Elton, Stark County, was horribly mangled and fatally injured by a premature explosion of a blasting cartridge while shooting down coal last night. His sister, Mrs. John Beautz, living at West sister, Mrs. John Beautz, Iving at west Brookfield, five miles distant, was sent for, and in her hurry to reach her brother's bed-side she urged the horse to a gallop. The animal took fright and ran away, wrecking the buggy and hurling Mrs. Beautz vio-lently to the ground. She is now lying in a farm house near the scene of the run-away, with small hopesfor her recovery.

Attempted Poisoning.

LEBANON, PA., March 11.—A miscreant put four pounds of paris green in a pot holding a barrel of coffee, at the almshouse. Eighty inmates were prostrated, and were only saved from death by the dose being too strong. As it is, twelve persons are still in a critical condition.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 11.—The steamer Ike Bonham, blew up to-day eleven miles below this city. The mate, William Standre, and several negroes were killed, and Pilot Ed. McElroy, Engineer Charles Girard and a number of deckhands were severely wounded.

Galena, Ill., March 11.—Mrs. Gummway, the wife of William Gummway, a farmer the wife of william Gummway, a farmer of Scales Mound in this county, yesterday set fire to the bed clothes in her sleeping apartment and deliberately stepped into the flames. Her husband entered the house to save the building from destruction, but found his wife dead.

Bull in a School-Yard. CINCINNATI, March 11.-An excited bull. escaping from a drove, rushed in the vard of the Second District school, where there were two hundred children, let out for the noon reces. A number of children were knocked about, but nons seriously hurt, except a little boy, whose wounds will not prove fatal.

LABOR'S WAR.

Number and Extent of Strikes Throughout the Country.

New York, March 12.—One year and a quarter ago Bradstreets published the re-sult of an investigation into the decreased number of hands employed in prominent lines of industry, and among other exhib-its was one that there were in the United tates 17,550 employes on a strike, a large total as compared with any preceding date, excepting during the railroad strike of 1877. Of the total given 7,100 were of 1877. Of the total given 7,100 were coal miners, 5,000 of these being in the Hocking Valley alone; there were 2,250 Massachusetts and Rhode Island cotton-weavers, 1,200 Connecticut hatters, 5,000 Philadelphia shoemakers (locked out), and 2,000 Philadelphia carpet-weavers. At the present time the increasing number and the magnitude of strikes is due in a large part to efforts to put wages up to former levels and to secure recognition from employers for employees organizations which seek to reduce hours of labor, enforce exclusive employment of Union men, advance the rate of wages and prevent the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor. It is found that on Thursday, March 11, the date of Bradstreet's inquiry, there were on strike at prominent industrial centers east of the Rocky Mountains no less than 51,000 employes, as compared with 18,000 in December, 1884. Classifying the strikes, it is found that the total of bituminous coal miners is 21,480, against 7,100 one year and a quarter ago; of textile workers is 10,330, against 4,250, and of boot and shoe employes 4,075, against 5,000 in December, 1884. While the great nail strike west of the Alleghenies has not ended, and does not promise a success for the strikes, the number resisting the mill owners is about 4,000. At the latter date the strikes were in almost all cases against a reduction of wages, or its equivalent; at this time they to a

NEW YORK, March 12 .- Abner McKinley Kinley, is here, having been elected Secre tary of the National Printing Telegraph Company, recently incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, the laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of one million dollars. The company has purchased the patents on an invention by Samuel V. Essick, of Alliance, of an instrument which will transmit printed messages in page form. They propose to form sub-companies at various centers in which they will hold stock and to whom they will sell instruments, the sub-companies to form and manage exchanges. The new instrument somewhat resembles a type-writer, and can be worked by unskilled operators. Mr. Essick claims that it can be worked with almost the same electrical resistance as can the ordinary telegraph instrument. Ex-Judge Rooney, of this city, is President of the company; Lewis J. Morrison, Vice-President, and Mark W. Samuel, Treasurer and Manager. Negotiations are in progress with parties in Pittsburgh, Hartford and Toledo to supply them with instruments.

A Chinese Laundry Blown Up and a Colo-

nel of Militia Knock Down and Shot. morning an attempt was made to blow up the Chinese wash-house at the corner of Third and F streets with giant powder cartridges. The perpetrators evi-dently knew little of the use of dently knew little of the use of dynamite, as they placed it on the front porch, which was demolished, but the main part of the house was uninjured. About midnight Colonel J. K. Phillips, Commander First Regiment State Militia, was assaulted near his residence in East Portland by two men, knocked down and robbed. As he lay on the ground he was shot, the bullet passing through his lung; probably fatal. Colonel Phillips has been outspoken of late on the outrages against Chinese, and the leaders of the mob have threatened his life.

New York Scenes Duplicated.

an attempt was made by the street car company to run a car. An immense crowd gathered about the stables and obstructed its passage. Coal carts, express wagons, etc., were turned upon the track, completely blocking the car. The police were powerless. The crowd made a rush at the car, broke all the windows, and knocked down both horses and driver. A call for more police was made, and a strong force of both mounted and foot officers arrived soon after. The mob was beaten back and several arrests were made. About two o'clock this afternoon a second car started with better success, the police using their clube effectively. One man had his head split open. At 3:10 p. m. there wers several cars running with three policemen on each. The strikers claim the mob was composed of loafers and roughs, and that the strikers had no hand in the affair. gathered about the stables and obstructed

Innominious Deaths.

JACKSONVILLE, ORE., March 12 .- Louis O'Neil was hanged this afternoon for the murder of Lewis McDaniel in this city, November 14, 1884. New Orlleans, March 12.—P. H. Ford and John Murphy were hanged to-day in the parish prison for the murder on December 1, 1884, of Captain A. H. Murphy. The two men were hanged while completely insensible and apparently dying from poison self-administered the night before to escape, by suicide, the disgrace of the gallows.

Proposed Fusion of Grangers and Knights LANSING, MICH., March 12.—In the State assembly of Knights of Labor yesterday a

resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to confer with the grangers. It is thought this will result in the practical fusion of the two, the farmers accepting the platform of the Knights of Labor. Will Boycott Employers of Chinese.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 12.—The boy-cott clause in the platform presented to the anti-Chinese convention amid tremendous cheering, was adopted. Ex-Senator Sar-gent, who had strongly opposed the clause, immediately informed the chairman of his withdrawal from the convention.

A Highly Important Invention.

PITTSBURGH, March 12.—A patent for the safe distribution of natural gas throughout the various mains has just been granted. It covers the process of mixing air with gas in such proportions that while the danger of explosion is taken away all the heating qualities still remain, the heat units being consumed in perfect combustion

res during the last seven days, number to the United States 214 and for Canada 25.

total of 239, against 246 last week and 248 the week previous. Failures are on the de-cline in every section of the country, espe-cially in the Eastern and Middle States.

General Crook and Geronimo. Et. Paso, Texas, March 12—Reliable reports received here from Southern Arizona deny the statements widely published and telegraphed North to the effect that General Crook and Geronimo had a pow wow near the Mexican line. There is every reason for believing Crook has not met Geronimo, as the local papers from that part of Arizona state very positively that Crook and Geronimo have not come together.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Battalion Chief Francis Mahedy, who was killed to-day by the collision of his wagon with an engine while on his way to a fire, was forty-seven years old, and had been a member of the fire department for twenty-seven years. It is fully 22, 1861, under the President's proclamation of May 30, 1861, and were mustered in before August 6, 1861, are entitled to the full bounty of \$100.

Lively Night for the Militia at Greenwo

GREENWOOD, KY., March 14.-Last night at 12 o'clock, a rumble and roar, and then a loud explosion and violent concussion, shook the earth around and about the tents of the watchful soldiers. The drum beat to arms, and as soon as possible the company were in line and on the alert. Every arms, and as soon as possible the company were in line and on the alert. Every eye was turned toward the spot from which the deafening sound came. A brilliant blaze lighted up the hill behind the tents. No word was spoken save the whispered commands of Captain Veach, to be on the lookout and fire low. After standing at the barricade for a few minutes no further demonstrations were made, and the company again returned to the camp. This morning after breakfast a squad of men were detailed to search the surrounding hills and find the cause of the explosion. On the top of the second hill, in the rear of the camp, they found a quart bottle filled with giant or blasting powder, primed and fused with a miner's fuse. On the ground near was found another fuse, which exploded a similar bottle, and pieces of glass were found scattered over a space of twenty or more feet. Captain Veach has the bomb now in his possession, and it will now remain with the company as a trophy. The purpose of the attack on McKeever is now thought to be plain. It was the purpose of those who attacked him to stun and then throw these bombs into the stockade, and thus do all the damage necessary for the convicts to escape, and at the same time destroy the building.

A NEW TELEPHONE

extending from Washington to New York, a distance of 240 miles. Conversation a distance of 240 miles. Conversation was carried on throughout the day without difficulty, and with results showing that the human voice could be transmitted over this long distance louder and more distinctly than it ordinarily is over the short city circuits of other telephones. Mr. Turnbull claims for his invention, which was only patented last month, an improved method of making the carbon contact in the telephone transmitter, as well as an improvement in the apparatus for collecting the sound waves at the receiving end of the line.

DOWN AT SEA.

the Collision.

New York, March 14.—The Cunard steam wards. Her passengers and crew, number wards. Her passengers and crew, numbering 846 people, were safely landed. The passengers lost their baggage and only a portion of the mail was rescued. The Oregon was the finest vessel ever put afloat in the history of the world, and the fastest. She is the third Cunarder lost, but the company still holds its noble record of never losing a passenger, and that of never losing a mail-bag is only now broken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13 .- Last December Postmaster-General Vilas received a letter postmarked Cheyenne City, Neb., and signed "From a Christian," in which devil tempted" him to steal a letter containing \$40. He also conyear abstracted \$100 from a letter sent by a soldier in Nebraska to his wife. He inclosed \$145 by way of reparation for the crime. Since the receipt of the letter the postal authorities have succeeded in finding Enoch Riggles, of Plum Hollow, lowa, the rightful owner of the \$40, stolen more than twenty years are and the money her

than twenty years ago. and the money has been sent to him. The authorities have as yet found no clew to the soldier whose \$100 was stolen. Edison Braten in His Latest Patent. WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The Post says tion for a patent for his invention of tele graphing from a moving train. Last October Lucius J. Phelps, of New York, obtained quietly from the Patent office, and without any newspaper notoriety, a patent for telegraphing from a train by induction. His method is not quite the same as Mr. Edison's, for the latter telegraphs from the roof of the car to wires upon a pole, while Mr. Phelps proposes to lay a wire along the track between two ralls, and telegraph from the bottom of the car. The principle, however, is the same, and is broadly covered by Mr. Phelps.

Burned to a Crisp. HIGHLAND, ILL., March 14.—Yesterday morning about eight o'clock Albert T. Miler's little boy met with an accident which proved fatal this afternoon at four. The proved fatal this afternoon at four. The parents had left the little fellow in bed, and in some way, while they were in another apartment, the boy got hold of some matches which were lying on the wash-stand near the bed. The matches became ignited and the bed caught fire. When the distracted parents discovered what had occurred the little boy's limbs were burned to acrism. The unper part of his body was

a crisp. The upper part of his body was also very badly burned.

Heavy Train Robbery. CHICAGO, March 14 .- Masked robbers on Rock Island and Pacific west-bound express, while the train was between Joliet and Morris, Ill., secured admission to the and Morris, III., secured admission to the express car, where, after a frightful struggle with the messenger, the latter was overpowered and murdered, and the car robbed of about \$25,000. This work is supposed to have been done by some convicts lately released from the Joliet penitentiary, who boarded the train at that point.

A Sad Occurrence.

St. Paul, MINN., March 14.-Mrs. Nellie Hickox, of Niles, Mich., came here two days ago in search of her husband, who had deserted her. Yesterday she saw him on the street and beckoned to him. He on the street and beckoned to him. He started to run from her, and she dropped dead. She was married to Hickox one year ago, and was worth \$10,000. He gambled it all away, and then deserted her. The woman was highly connected.

No Model of the Bell Telephone. Washington, March 14.—No model of the original telephone patented by Prof. Bell can be found in the Patent Office.

Saloon Robbed and Rurned

WHEELING, W. VA., March 14.—An incen diary fire in Henry Blumenberg's saloon and residence, to-night, caused damage to the extent of \$3,000. Insurance in German Fire and Marine and Ætna Fire and Ma-rine, all of Wheeling. Some costly oil paintings were destroyed. The place has been fired five times, and has been robbed regularly for a year. Valuable goods were stolen to-night before the fire. regularly for a year. Valuable stolen to-night before the fire.

Fatally Poisoned With Red Ink. DETROIT, MICH., March 14.—Myron Now-land, a school boy, of New Boston, Mich., was fatally poisoned by red ink, with which he had made some letters on his hand.

England to Evacuate Egypt. CAIRO, March 14 .- Lord Roseberry. the British Foreign Secretary, has instructed Sir Henry Wolff, the British Commissioner in Egypt, to arrange for the reduction of the army of occupation by six regiments and the withdrawal of the British troops from Assouan and the Egyptian troops from Wady Halfa.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Second Comptroller Maynard has decided that volunteer

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- SENATE. - Th washington, march 8.—SENATE.—The names of Senators' private secretaries were given in a letter from the Secretary of the Senate. Petitions were presented from the Knights of Labor favoring internal improvements. Mr. Vance offered a resolution for the report of the bill repealing the civil service law. An internal service law.

missiesippi river at Alton, ill. The urgency deficiency bill was reported. The Iowa land grant forfeiture bill was discussed, but went over at 2 o'clock, when the resolution from the Judiciary Committee was taken up. Mr. Edmunds spoke at length in criticism of the position assumed by the Executive. At 4:30 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, confirmed a few unimportant nominations, and soon after adjourned.

confirmed a few unimportant nominations, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—A reply from the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the Norfolk Navy-yard removals was received. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A bill from the Judicary Committee was reported, providing for closing up the Alabama Claims Court. A bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war was reported and placed on the calendar. The House resumed consideration of the bill requiring Pacific railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and taking out patents, and passed it without opposition. A bill was passed prohibiting the employment of contract labor by any officer, servant or agent of the Government. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and pending action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON. March 10.—SENATE.—Execu-

committee action on a nomination in open Senate, but apologized when the Chair said it would be withbeld for executive session. The Iowa land forfeiture bill was taken up and debate resumed. The full list of Senators' private secretaries was laid before the Senate, in compliance with the Riddleberger resolution. Senator Pugh spoke in reply to Mr. Edmunds on the controversy between the Senate and the President. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Wilson (lowa) yielded for the urgency deficiency bill, which was passed. The Senate adjourned at 5:30 p.m. The President sent in his first veto message. It returned a bill authorizing the President to promote an officer and p ace him on the retired list.

on the retired list.

HOUSE.—The bill to increase the efficiency of the navy was reported. A bill granting to the State of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State, was reported from the Committee of Public Lands, and was referred to the committee of the whole. The Seney bil, to repeal the civil service law, was reported adversely, and placed on the calendar. The bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad to pay the cost of surveying its lands, was reported from the Committee of Public Lands, and sent to the House calendar. The bill repealing the limitations for filing claims by militiamen disabled while acting under the orders of U.S. officers, was called up and debated. Pending

from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing certain information asked for, were received and appropriately referred. A petition from the National Bimetalile Coinage Association was presented by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, whe made a speech on silver by manimous donsent. A resolution was adopted authorizing the printing, for the use of the committee, of fifty copies of the testimony now being taken relating to the pension office. Mr. Hawley reported adversely Vance's bill for the repeal of the givil service law. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Logan submitted the minority report on the Fitz John Porier bill. The lowa land forfeiture bill was taken up and debated until two o'clock, when the Judiciary Committee's resolutions were laid before the Senate and the discussion thereon resumed. Mr. Wilson, of Jowa, supported at length the views of the majority. Mr. Keuna obtained the floor to speak on the resolution to-morrow. The President's veto was received of the bill "to quiet the titles of settlers to the Des Moines river lands," and ordered printed and to lie on the table. Resolutions on the death of Senator Miller and providing for a committee of five Senators to accompany his remains to California were agreed to.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Nawy for information in regard to expenditures in the ordnance shop at the Washington navy-yard. The resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the right of the United States to cancel patents was reported back adversely and laid on the table. The militia pension bill was debated, without action, in the morning hour. The Indian appropriation bill came up in committee of the whole and was discussed, but n' vote taken. A resolution provi ing for a committee of seven members to join a similar committee from the Senate and accompany the remains of Senator Miller to California was adopted.

Washington, March 12.—Senate.—Consideration of the lowa land grant forfeiture ceived and appropriately referred. A peti

WASHINGTON, March 12.—SENATE.—Con-ideration of the lows land grant forfeiture bill was resumed. Pending action the morn

bill was resumed. Pending action the morning hour expired. Debate on the Edmunds resolution was continued by Mr. Kenna. Senator Culiom was recognized for Monday at 4:30 p. m., and the Senate went into executive sessionat 5 p. m. Adjourned.

House.—The invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral services for the late Senator Miller was accepted. A resolution calling for a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury of the war tax account was offered and re erred. A resolution against cranks or chronic objectors to the consideration of bills was objected to as disrespectful to the House. A pension bill granting the widow of Geneneral Hancock \$2,000 a year was reported and placed on the private calendar. The House at 2 p. m. took up the private calendar and passed a few bills. The Speaker announced the committee to accompany the remains of Senator Miller to California, and at 4:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m., the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- SENATE .- The day was devoted to the ceremonies attending the House—The members assembled to attend the funeral services in the Senate chamber, and upon returning to their own room ad-towned.

ourned.
COMMITTEES—The Pan-Electric Investiga-COMMITTEES—The Pan-Electric Investiga-ting Committee continued the examination of J. Harris Rozers, and then adjourned un-til Monday. The House Ways and Means Committee devoted the morning to the wool industry and heard arguments from John T. Clarke, of Pennsylvania, and John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; the former for a res-toration of the tariff of 1867, the latter against sev tariff actuality.

-He was a little unused to the guage of religious circles, but he had taken a fancy to the minister of the church whose services he had lately begun to attend, and had invited him and his young wife to tea. As they passed into the tea room and surround ed the festive board, he remembered to have heard that some sort of service was often performed at such a time, but was a little uncertain by what name it was usually called; yet, plunging boldly in, he emerged with: "Mr. Parson, will you pronounce the benediction?"—N. Y. Independent.

-A loving New England couple dyed for one another a few days ago. The man was frosted with the snows of seventy years, while she who was to be his blushing bride had the raven locks of forty. He dyed his hair black, thinking to please her, and she, ig-norant of his noble sacrifice, bleached her hair white to please him. There was a strange far-offness when they next met.—Boston Transcript.

-Mrs. Grundy, of the New York Mail, says it is not considered at all objectionable now to buy one's way into

STATE NEWS ITEMS Legislative Proceedings

Legislative Proceedings.

Columbus, March 8.—Senate.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Lindsey supplemental to Section 4018, providing that boards of education shall not employ teachers for the ensuing year before the second Monday in April. Mr. Codding's Senate bill realative to appeals in probate courts was indefinitely postponed. House.—Bills introduced: Amending Section 2622, so that provisions for selecting judges of elections at township elections shall conform to the constitutional amendment providing that township trustees hold office for three years; amending the child labor law; amending and supplementing Section 3223, providing a registration law for Cincinnati and Cleveland; amending Section 8205, making the statute of limitations in civil and crimfual actions, growing out of misdemeanors, the same; amending the ditch law; providing for increasing the State tax levy from 1 4-10 to 1 5-10 mills. Authorising all township school districts organized under the statutes as village districts, to reduce members of board of education from six to three. For the protection of birds, their nests and eggs, making it a misdemeanor to kill birds other than game, or destroy their nests or eggs. Further defining the duties of executors and administrators with the will annexed. Mr. McBride offered a resolution authorizing the commissioner of labor statistics to inquire into and report on the condition of labor in the State, and report at the next session of the Legislature. Mr. Lit. tile offered a resolution to investiga'er the Industrial School for Boys at Lanoaster.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: Preventing retiring boards of edu-

dustrial School for Boys at Lancaster.

COLUMBUS, March 9.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: Preventing retiring boards of education from selecting teachers for incoming boards. Mr. Fassett's resolution relative to discharged employes was discussed and indefinitely postponed. Bills passed: Providing for the distribution of public documents; amending Section 442 relative to the opening of township roads.

HOUSE.—The Anti-script law was defeated, reconsidered and postponed. A number of local bills were passed, and the following introduced: Fixing the term of constables at three years; reducing the pay of county auditors; preventing preferences in insolvent cases.

Gettysburg.

Columbus, March 12.—Senate.—Bills passed: Requiring second-hand articles to be kept in junk shops twenty-four hours after purchase; dispensing with the publication of notices of proposed street improvements. Bills introduced: Repealing the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within two miles of fair-frounds; requiring railroads to give notice at stations whether trains are on time or not; amending the insurance laws so as to require definite statements to the State Superintendent and to policy-holders. A resolution was offered looking to the printing of school books at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum or Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

HOUSE.—The greater part of the day was art of the day w

spent in considering the general appropria-spent in considering the general appropria-tion bill. Daniel J. Dalton, clerk of Hamilton County, appeared before the bar of the House and produced the returns from Pre-sinct A. Fourth ward, Cincinnati, after which se was discharged from the custody of the Bergeant-at-arms. FRANK UNDERWOOD, was crushed to deat inder a falling tree, near Delphos.

THE continued investigation of the management of the Toledo House of Refuge hows inhuman treatment of inmates by the Superintendent and assistants THE Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis Narrow-gauge railroad will not be con-verted into standard gauge this year. The ew owners have taken possession of the

road. rivals for a young lady's hand met in an open field at midnight to fight a duel. Seven shots were fired in the darkness, without effect, when the duelists fell to three rounds.

A Young boy by the name of Heinel at Lima was seriously injured by the explo-sion of a cannon, which he and another boy by the name of Buckley had fixed up out o an old piece of iron pipe, one end of which blew out when the powder was discharged odging the entire charge in Heinel'

No more cigar smoking in the hall of the Ohio House. THERE is a prospect of organizing two militia companies at Dayton.

Onio Prohibition leaders have issued orlers for organization in the Congressiona LOVELAND CAMP-MEETING will begin July 31 and continue one month. Revs. Jones and Small have been engaged for revival

THE Ohio State Insurance Commi s making war on the graveyard companies Arrests have been made. WM. PHILLIPS, son of a farmer, living near Mt. Vernon, fatally shot bimself by

ecident in Rice County, Kas. CLEVELAND street railway compani have advanced conductors' and drivers' pay to \$1.75 per day of twelve hours. WARREN COUNTY reports a number failures recently among the farmers. A NATURAL gas association has been or

ganized at Green Spring, Seneca County, and boring will soon begin. Gas has been struck at the village Portage, north of Findlay, at a depth of 1,086 feet. Flow about 2,000,000 feet pe diem. A NUMBER of capitalists have been exam

ining the malleable iron plant at Youngs-town with the intention, if found practicable, of turning it into a pipe and tube mill. WM. RUHL, a workman in Roth, Meyer & Co.'s pork-house, Cincinnati, fell through the elevator shaft, a distance of thirty feet, and died two hours later. THE Cincinnati street-car drivers and

conductors struck at noon on the 13th for

twelve hours work and \$2 per day. The

street car company is sticking out for twelve hours work and \$1.85 per day. No cars are running on the Consolidated Com-FRANCIS MURPHY is drawing three tho sand people to hear him every night at Zanesville. About four hundred have

signed the pledge. FARMER near Leipsic, who don't take th papers, gave his note for \$400 worth of Bomian oats. HELEN STARK, Cincinnati hired girl, held baby a few minutes for a strange woman

and the s. w. bas not returned. Suits have begun at Tiffin to recover or bonds in what are known as Bohemian oats operations. These are test cases and will be vigorously fought by the oats men. The outcome will be looked for with interest throughout Northwestern Ohio. It is reported the operators are ready to run at the first intimation of danger. Some of them who have property are transfering it. N. P. SMITH, while cutting timber near liffin, had a hand nearly severed by his axe being struck by a falling limb.

CLEVELAND claims a building bo

A STUPENDOUS BRIBE.

be Blair Educational Bill a Venal Offer Of the political questions before the resent Congress there is none worth to compare in importance-none so farreaching in its possible political consequences as what is known as the "Blair Educational bill." It does not require many words to state the purpose of the many words to state the purpose of the measure. It is an act to split the solid South. What the Republican party falled to do with the bayonet under Grant, it hopes to do with bribes under Cleveland. To the Democrats of the South it offers the lion's share in seventy millions of the people's money to be taken with their aid from 'the public treasury, while it seemingly imposes no conditions upon its acceptance other than that of their co-operation in removing the constitutional barriers which protect the treasury.

But the involved conditions in this most insiduous proposition are inexor-

most insiduous proposition are inexorable. If Southern Democrats accept the bribe, it can only be at the sacrifice of every principle on which Democracy rests. They must deny their capacity for individual self-government; reject the doctrine of strict constitutional construction and the Democratic axiom that the general Government has no that the general Government has no powers except such as are expressly granted to it; it must repudiate the constitutional amendment declaratory of reserved rights in the States and the people and make an unqualified sub-mission to the Republican proposition that while the general-welfare clause remains in the constitution, no act which a majority of Congress judges to be for the general welfare can be un-constitutional. It must put the control of its schools and the education of its children in the hands of the general Government, and join with the Repub-lican party in hurrying forward to the time when a centralized, paternal Gova people too weak and unmanly either a people too weak and unmanly either to care for or govern themselves. It must change the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for the Federalism of Alex-ander Hamilton and the Republicanism of the Grants, Blaines and John Sher-

The bribe can not be taken without a complete repudiation of Democratic principles. The initial effects of the measure may be seen already. In Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee and other states, factions which have since the war adhered to the Democratic party are finding in this bill an issue upon which to divide. The South is poor. It needs money. It was drained by a long war, from which it has never recovered: The Federal Government made citizens of its slaves and should educate them for citizens. These are educate them for citizens. These are their arguments, but the real argument is the seventy-million shining dollars—
the mess of pottage the Republican
party offers them for their Democratic
birthright.—St. Louis Republican.

A LABORING MAN.

The Unceasing Strain Put upon Our Faithful and Industrious Chief Executive. There has been a renewal of the reports that President Cleveland's health s failing, but there is no foundation for such statements. He is in his usual health, although his working hours are from nine o'clock in the morning until two o'clock at night, with slight intermission graciously allowed him for lunch, dinner and a drive. It comes from the White House, however, that he is convinced he should find some way to get more time to himself than the present very lax rules of the execu-tive mansion allow him. When he entered the White House he was overwhelmed with work, as he naturally expected to be, and devoted the days to the reception of visitors and the long hours of the night to labor without complaint. But a year has now elapsed and the President finds himself unable to shorten his long day. This is not due so much to the actual amount of work he is called upon to accomplish as to the fact that his time s frittered away by thoughtless and in-

considerate callers.

When the time came for the preparation of his annual message to Congress the public's hours at the mansion were reduced, and during November he had wishes to see the President on the most trivial subject or the matter is of grave import, the sending in of his card gains admission to the library and in due course of time a personal talk with the President. At 1:30 o'clock the President receives in a body those persons who simply wish to pay their members had not. who simply wish to pay their respects, and if his devotion to visitors ended here there would be and could be not here there would be it does not.

South, enough independence to oppose by more than \$6,000,000 a year.—N. Y. Senators and Congressmen return again during the afternoon, sometimes with office-seekers, sometimes with relatives sometimes with constituents and rarely with a good reason.

The result is that four or five o'clock arrives before a single matter of public business has received that attention the of the Cincinnati Enquirer, speaks in business has received that attention the President feels in duty bound to give it. An hour's ride in the afternoon and an hour for dinner are followed by five or six hours of as hard work as any man could well be asked to undertake when refreshed in the morning, much less at the close of a long and fatiguing day. His health has endured one year of this strain, but it is a question if he can hold out through his four years without breaking down. Absolutely the only breaking down. Absolutely the only exercise he gets is when he descends from his carriage during his afternoon rides and takes a short walk along some unfrequented road. It is almost certain he will have to confine his office hours to the morning so as to give him more time in the afternoon. -St. Louis Republican.

-Secretary Whitney is resolved to guard the Government against the wiles and strategems of contractors which have cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars without any thing substantial to show for such expenditures. In his instructions to the Board on the new cruisers he says: "The point to be reached is making the specifications and plans so detailed and definite that the contractor and the Government have their rights specifi-cally defined. This is the only way to cally defined. This is the only way to insure close bidding. The contractor ought to be able to take his contract and specifications and plans and read them as he would read a book and go to his yard knowing precisely what he has to do to comply with his obligations."—Albany Argus.

dness cards of five lines or less. In por

The Gaton Democrat.

AN HONEST PAPER.

the Bomb Which President C Has Thrown into the United Sta ority of the United States Senate been strutting around in exec sions with a large number of Presisions with a large number of Presidential nominations in its pocket and a chip of defiance of the Presidential prerogative on its shoulder. Yesterday the President took notice of the challenge and threats of his would be tormentors in a spirited and decisive message that fairly startled poor Benator Edmunds into the belief that he was back in the days of his younger manhood when Charles I, was King. Visions of Runnymede, the magnatcharter, the bill of rights, the ship tax and Punch's essence of Parliament danced before his seniscent eyes. But, notwithstanding Senator Edmund's ire, the people of the United States will be thoroughly gratified at this new proof that they have a man in the White House who within the fair lines of his office is determined to be every inch a President. There is a ring of honest courage about the manner in which Grover Cleveland states his convictions that adds weight to the blunt logic by which he sustains them. He does not waver a hair's breadth from what he considers his constitutional right to make removals for cause. He invites the Senate to exercise its constitutional supervision of the nominations submitted to it and asks a fair scrutiny of his appointees. That he has made mistakes he is willing to admit. He acdential nominations in its pocket and a ted to it and asks a fair scrutiny of his appointees. That he has made mistakes he is willing to admit. He so knowledges the binding force of his ante-election pledges and challenges the Senate to show wherein they have been disregarded. He stands manfully by his year's record, made in the face of disaffected Democratic friends and malignant Republican focs, and promises to continue to fulfill the promise of good government upon which he was elected.

It will bother the Republicans of the sage. The record of their party on the Tenure-of-Office act is such that it virtually estops them from consistent criticism of the President's position. When Lincoln was inaugurated removals of Democrats from office were made with rapidity and without interference. It was not until Johnson began to replace Republicans with Democrats that the Tenure-of-Office act was passed. The first bill introduced in the Senate after Grant's inauguration was one to repeal this act, and the second was one by Senator Edmunds to amend it. March 9, 1869, Ben Butler introduced and rushed through the House, under suspension of the rules and the previous question, a repeal of the act, and on every division in accomplishing this lightning feat Congressmen (now Senators) Allison, Conger, Hale, Cullom, Dawes, Logan and Hoar voted with the candid Ben. The Senate amended this bill for repeal, but after conference it was passed in a shape that emasculated the original Tenure-of-Office law into the original Tenure-of-Office law the present impotent concl When the conference bill was the House Mr. Logan made a sp speech concerning it that should range him in the ranks of the President's supporters in the present struggle.— Chicago News.

Waving the Shirt, Representative Henderson, of Iowa, dug up the bloody shirt and made another attempt to wave it in Congress yesterday. He cited the fact that sixty-four out of the sixty-six votes against the bill which was recently passed increasing widows' pensions from eight dollars to twelve dollars a month were cast by Southern Democrats, and virtcast by Southern Democrats, and virtually charged them with disloyalty for such action. Mr. Henderson and his kind might as well understand that the day for this sort of demagogism is gone, never to return. The South is just as much a part of the Union as the North, and a Representative from South Carolina or Mississippi has just as good a right to oppose any as good a right to oppose any measure which does not commend itself to his judgment as a repre-sentative from Wisconsin or New York, without having his patriotism called in the public's hours at the mansion were reduced, and during November he had more time to himself than in any other month since he entered the White House. After Congress met, however, he found it necessary to return to his previous habit of giving up pretty much all the time during the day to visitors. Between 10:30 and 1:30 o'clock he accords a reception to every person who has husiness with him. It o'clock he accords a reception to every person who has business with him. It makes no difference whether the visitor wishes to see the President on the most trivial subject or the matter is of grave war, now that the cost of living has

their sixty-four associates from the South, enough independence to oppose a measure which increases taxes by

How Evarts Is Drunk. What's this we hear about Hon. W. Maxwell Evarts? Chairman Hackett, of the Republican State Executive Com-

cockatoo of Chautauqua, who never loved the lean and slippery William any too well, thus flaunts his scorn: The fellows who voted for Evarts are the sickest lot of men you ever saw. They say that he has played the party for a sucker, and caught it on the first nibble. The trouble with Evarts is what Beaconsfield said of Gladstope: "He is drunk with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

Of what use is it for a Presidential voltigeur to perform for the edification of Michigan Republicans, when his own party in the great Empire State rises up behind him and accuses him of "playing it for a sucker?"—Brooklyn

—No bill before Congress more deeply affects the people of this State than an inter-State commerce bill; and it matters very little whether a beginning is made under the Cullom bill os under the bill that Mr. Reagan has long advocated in the House. Each would inaugurate a National system of control as to inter-State traffic. Neither is perfect, but either would furnish a basis for such amendments as experience would suggest.—Allanta Constitutions